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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. In 1944, after the German occupation, a maternity hospital (Rodil'nyy dom RodDom) was established in Slout N 51-45, E 33-487. Located in an old building with about 10 beds and serving the village of Slout, this hospital was staffed with a midwife, two nurses, and a female orderly. Although all medical services at this hospital were free, no meals were provided, and the mothers had to have food brought to them by members of their families. It was particularly because of the necessity of having food brought to them at the hospital, often from considerable distances, that most women were reluctant to give birth to their children there; they preferred to have their children born at home. If a woman so desired she could request the hospital's midwife to help deliver the child at home, but frequently some older woman who was a neighbor would be called upon to assist. To encourage women to have their children in the hospital, every woman who did so was given 15 m. of cloth, usually satin or some similar material, a policy which [] existed in other villages in Glukhov Rayon. This policy was discontinued some time after 1948, by which time most women had become accustomed to having their children in the RodDom. 50X1
2. Judging from the experiences [] in the RodDom, and other women, there was virtually no prenatal or postnatal care. Furthermore, no anesthetic was administered during childbirth. [] visited by the midwife from the maternity hospital briefly a few times during her prenatal period; no charge was ever made for these visits. If at any time complications developed which could not be coped with by the midwife, the woman was sent to the rayon hospital in Glukhov N 51-40, E 33-557. As soon as a woman, married or unmarried, was found to be pregnant, the RodDom made an official record of her pregnancy to forestall any abortions.

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Abortions were punishable by seven years imprisonment for the mother and five years for anyone who assisted in them. several deaths which resulted from abortions which, despite the severe penalty for them, were still being done any deaths during childbirth of either a mother or her baby, but the mortality rate among infants under three months of age seemed rather high cannot quote any figures, always felt that too many babies died during their first few months.)

3. Slout had no general hospital; it had only a small dispensary (Sanitar'nyy punkt) which administered little more than First Aid. Staffed by a feldsher and one nurse, this dispensary had no beds; seriously ill were taken to the rayon hospital in Glukhov. No charges were made for medical care, medicines, or house calls. do not know what medicines were available.

any inoculations being given to either children or adults. The only epidemic occurred in the first four or five months of 1942, during the German occupation. village was stricken by typhus (sypnoy tif); at least half the people were ill, and a great number died. not know what measures the Germans took besides the imposition of strict isolation of the sick and a strict quarantine on the entire village. So far village was the only one in the rayon which was stricken.

4. Slout had no facilities for dental care, and anyone in need of dental work had to go to Glukhov. Extractions and fillings were done free of charge; but other dental work, such as the making of crowns, bridges, and dentures, had to be paid for. cannot quote any prices for this dental work.

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